

FACTS ABOUT EAST TENNESSEE.  
Practical Suggestions.

NO. XVI.

We begin our sixteenth article by giving the statement of a correspondent, whose communication, because of frankness and practical suggestions, is of peculiar interest and value. It reaches just the class we are anxious to see come to East Tennessee—the class who want to take our lands and work them, thereby adding to our productive wealth, and to the intelligence, worth and numbers of the solid people of our country. We need more population, not only men who will bring money and embark in trade and manufacturing, but more particularly men who will bring labor, and direct it where we most need it—in improving and making of value our waste lands and half worked farms. We have too much land worked indifferently. If we will cut up our large farms and sell and rent them to good men we will be better off. To the class who want to rent or buy farms the following is of interest:

EAST TENNESSEE BY A CONNECTICUT YANKEE.

I know of my own observation, that there are in the manufacturing villages of my native State, hundreds of men who were bred on farms, and who look, with longing hearts, to the green fields, and pine for the open air and healthy exercise of farm life.

But a farm life to them, where lands are dear, is impossible except as hired laborers. From this they shrink, and still work on in the deadly gases of rubber shops, and the poisonous dust of brass working establishments.

Could these men be convinced of the advantages offered in this country, there is no doubt that many would come. Therefore will I contribute my mite in the effort now making to spread wide the desired information.

Firstly, then, there is no danger from kullux or any other clan. In proof of this, let me give a bit of personal history. In November, '68, so soon as the wires flashed the joyful news that the people had decreed that there should be "Peace," I started for Tennessee. Landing in London on Friday morning, I was, on Monday, hired to teach a five months' school three miles from London, by two directors, one of whom was a Union man and a refugee during the war, the other a Confederate soldier, taken prisoner at Vicksburg. Neither asked me for my political opinions, though both pronounced me a "yankee" at sight.

Until this present writing I have remained in Tennessee. I have had daily intercourse with those who fought, yes, and bled too, for the Confederacy, and I do not remember an uncivil word or an unkind act having been said or done to me by them. But I do remember many acts of neighborly kindness received alike from Union men and rebels.

Secondly. Let no one who is willing to work fear to come because he has but a small capital. Lands of every kind wished for can be rented. You may pay standing rent, that is, so much money for so much land, or a part of the crop. Uplands rent for one-third, river bottom land in good locations for one-half. Read the following figures, and judge for yourselves whether the few hundred dollars you have accumulated in the mephitic air of the factory will give you a start in life and an independence you do not now feel.

Two good plow horses.....	\$250 00
One wagon.....	75 00
Other necessary tools.....	50 00
Pair working oxen.....	75 00
Two cows.....	50 00
Two sows with twelve pigs.....	25 00

Total.....	\$625 00
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The market reports will show you what it will cost you to buy a year's provision. You can buy your corn, generally, on the farm you rent, in the crib you will feed from. Your wood will cost you the labor of cutting and hauling to the door. Your garden, your Irish potatoe patch, your sweet potatoe patch, your tobacco patch, are all *rent free*. Think of that, you who are paying four to six dollars per cord for wood, or nine to fifteen dollars per ton for coal; you who rent gardens nearly twice as large as a Dutch bed blanket, paying therefor a sum which in ten years would cover it over with greenbacks.

The houses on rented lands are not palaces. They commonly consist of a house and kitchen, but a little money judiciously applied will make them comfortable. You will not need to fortify against three days snow-storms. Come here in September. You can see by the standing crops where the good land is. Make your contracts, and commence sowing wheat. On or before the first of January you will get full possession.

The whole thing is very simple. Get off the cars at any station—Take the main road, and ask whoever you meet where you can find good lands to rent. He will tell you of two or three farms. See the owners. They will invite you to dinner, to supper and to lodge with them. With the necessary funds in your pocket, you can commence sowing wheat, with your own team, in ten days after leaving home.

H. F. C.

EATON'S X ROADS, EAST TENNESSEE, April 10th, 1871.

Before closing this article, we have a word to say to our correspondent, R. B. Rollin, Tawas City, Michigan, who says he has a small colony about him who are coming to Tennessee, but before they start, he wants to know if there is room for them. There is not only room here for all who want to come, but they will be welcome and find a cordial greeting. We think most of our friends will find encouragement in the account we give above. Mr.

Rollin, in his letter dated in March, says, "we have yet a foot of snow." At the date he refers to, the thermometer, at 4 P.M., stood here 63° above zero. If Mr. Rollin wants a home where he can work out doors almost every day in the year, and not spend half he earns in protecting his family against the cold of winter, he ought to come here. We have now delightful spring weather. Trees are in leaf; strawberries formed and fast ripening; vegetables of early kinds well up; early potatoes had their first hoeing, and gardening being pushed in every department. If our friends North want all these advantages, with a pure, healthful atmosphere, cheap lands and cheap living, let them come.

## NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

Their Cost as Compared with Broad Gauge.

We take pleasure in inserting in this morning's issue a few facts in reference to narrow gauge railroads, through the courtesy of Capt. O. G. Vanderhoof, Civil Engineer, who is making narrow gauge railroads a specialty:

The question of the practical utility of narrow gauge railways as feeders and auxiliaries to establish trunk lines, and for the opening of sections now practically inaccessible except by common roads, has become within a comparatively short time one of almost universal interest.

In every country the question of gauge is under discussion, but in the United States it has attained in the popular estimation an importance greater than that which attaches to any other question of engineering interest.

In most of the States special Legislative Committees have been appointed to consider and report upon the practicability of the system, and to suggest such forms of legislation as may best be calculated to encourage the construction of such roads. A Committee appointed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, to investigate upon the practicability of this system have reported favorably, and ask such legislation that will encourage their construction, and recommend their general adoption.

The great difficulty heretofore in building the common gauge railroad, was the great amount of money expended before any profits could be realized, and many who have invested in these enterprises have been compelled to dispose of their stock at reduced prices, having never received a cent in dividends, as the earnings oftentimes are insufficient to pay the expenses of the road.

By adopting the narrow gauge system, we can secure more railway communications and receive larger dividends than the same amount of money has done heretofore.

With this system, our sections heretofore inaccessible on account of the extreme cost of constructing the broader gauge, can now be penetrated by the iron horse, securing to the people better facilities of transportation, and securing to the stockholder a dividend worthy of his hire.

Illinois, but a few years ago a territory, now ranks as one of the most wealthy States in the Union. Her chain of railroads have done all this, for every locality has its easy access to railway communications.

The following is a comparative cost of the five foot and three foot gauges after graded and prepared for the track. No definite figures can be made in reference to the grading, as it would vary in different localities. Grading per mile will average between \$1,000 and \$3,000, according to the locality and the amount of bridging and masonry to be put up.

## FIVE FOOT GAUGE—RAIL FIFTY-FIVE POUNDS TO THE YARD.

87 tons of rail at \$70 00 per ton.....	\$6,090 00
400 rail-splices at 1 00.....	400 00
5500 spikes at 5.....	275 00
2640 cross-ties at 50.....	1320 00
Laying 1 mile track.....	500 00

Total.....\$8,585 00

## THREE FOOT GAUGE—RAIL THIRTY POUNDS PER YARD.

47 1/2 tons rails at \$75 00.....	\$3,562 50
330 rail-splices at 50.....	165 00
3520 lbs spikes at 6.....	211 20
3000 cross-ties at 25.....	750 00
Laying 1 mile track.....	500 00

Total.....\$4,988 70

Difference in favor narrow gauge.....\$3,596 30

Cost of rolling stock—Engines half less than the broader gauge; coaches, cars, &c., over half less, according to style and finish.

From this estimate, a fair statement can be made that a three foot narrow gauge can be built for one-half less than the wider gauge.

Comparative weights, and capacities of cars:

FULL GAUGE—EIGHT WHEELED CAR.	
Weight of car empty, pounds.....	20,000
Weight of car loaded, pounds.....	40,000
Paying Freight, pounds.....	20,000

NARROW GAUGE—FOUR WHEELED CAR.	
Weight of car empty, pounds.....	4,500
Weight of car loaded, pounds.....	12,500
Paying Freight, pounds.....	8,000

Here the narrow gauge has the advantage in paying freight—giving a larger profit per car than the broader gauge.

First class narrow gauge locomotives can be built for between \$4,000 and \$6,000. Passenger cars, according to finish, will cost from \$1,000 to \$3,000. Freight cars from \$200 to \$500. Passenger cars used will seat 30 persons, and from all the information to be had, the passenger rides with as much ease and comfort as on the wider gauge.

Locomotives used upon these lines can haul from 80 to 100 tons over sharp curves and gradients, at the rate of 20 to 40 miles per hour.

With these estimates, the 3 foot gauge will not cost more being fully equipped than from \$7,000 to \$8,000 per mile, and yielding, in comparison to the present income of roads, dividends from 5 to 10 per cent. on the capital invested.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

## FOREIGN NEWS BY THE CABLE.

## Continuation of Bloody Work in Paris.

## Desperate Fighting During Saturday.

## The Losses Considerable on Both Sides.

## Miscellaneous and Washington News.

## MISCELLANY.

## DESPERATE SITUATION IN PARIS.

## Frightful Losses—Germans to Intervene.

PARIS, April 16.—The attack on Fort Dauphine continued all day yesterday. The Quarter of the Champs Elysees was damaged by shells, which still fall thickly. The fragments of a shell struck the American Legation in the Avenue Josephine, where Washburne remains. His family have left the city. Barriades have been ordered in the Tuilleries and in Belleville, which will make Paris impregnable.

The estimated loss of the Versailles during the two days is 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A dispatch from Paris yesterday evening, via London, says that the Germans at Creteil were reinforced by eighteen thousand and are preparing to intervene.

The fighting at Neuilly on Sunday continued from morning till night, without any decided advantage to either side. The Government troops still hold possession of the bridge, and have strongly fortified their position.

The insurgents several times during the day charged the barricades of the Government troops, and each time were handsomely repulsed.

LONDON, April 17.—A special from Versailles to the Times says, the Versailles occupy the Prussian trenches at Meudon with sixteen guns, pointing towards Issy and Vanvres, in position there.

McMahon has surrounded the insurgents at Asniers.

The Prussians are massing around Paris.

## WASHINGTON.

## JOINT HIGH COMMISSION SECRETS.

## Senate Tables Amnesty and Conference on Kullux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The High Commission, though they give no information, authorize a contradiction of the published statements, and intimate indirectly that there is little or no progress made. On the other hand each consultation develops new perplexities.

The Republican Senators, after an hour's caucusing, on motion of Rice of Arkansas, tabled the amnesty proposition of Robertson, thus defeating the measure this session by a vote of 20 to 16.

The Senate refused to recede from the Kullux amendments by a vote of 17 to 30, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

The following is the Kullux Conference Committee on the part of the Senate: Edmunds, Sherman and Stephenson.

General Dumont, and the Governor of Idaho are dead.

It is believed that the Conference Committee will modify Sherman's amendment and reject the ironclad for jurors, and that it will pass in this shape.

The Conference Committee on the deficiency bill has made no progress.

The Senate confirmed Clift as collector of the first Georgia district; Manning, of the first Texas district; Rankin, pension agent at Vicksburg.

It is stated that the Senate will convene in extra session about the middle of May to act upon the High Commission's propositions.

Judge Chase was on the bench to-day. The legal tender case will be argued to-morrow.

The House Committee on Elections are authorized to take testimony regarding the Mississippi delegation in the House, and the validity of the election under which they hold their seats. The Committee has authority to send for persons and papers.

The bill amending the revenue law taxing dealers in leaf tobacco failed.

In the House, Coburn read a dispatch from the Marshal of Tennessee announcing that one of his deputies had been assassinated and another wounded. Brooks said the officers were serving a process against a distiller, and charged Coburn with trying to create the impression that this was a political assassination when it was no such thing.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The second session of the Southern Claims Commission met to-day. Several cases were set for further hearing. The Commission considered the claim of the sixth auditor, Martin, for articles taken from his plantation, in Alabama, during the war.

The question of jurisdiction over claims for the rent of occupied public buildings in the South was presented, but the Commission decline to answer until a case involving the point comes up.

Public notice is given of the desire of the Commission, to have the petitions addressed to them for allowance of claims accompanied by all the written evidence, of whatever character, in the possession of the claimants. They also decided that their rules did not require the iron-clad oath attached to petitions to be wholly in writing, but that a printed form may be used.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The House is occupied with the Deficiency bill.

Brooks said the House should take a statesmanlike view of the revenue and resources of the country and its public debt, and reduce the suffering of the tax-payers to the amount of one hundred millions of surplus revenue. He had prepared two bills, one to reduce taxation and the other

providing for the resumption of specie payments, which he would present when the committees were organized. He quoted a large number of articles which Congress should put on the free list, but above all restore the American flag on the ocean, by abolishing all duties on articles entering into the manufacture of ships, and ship stores.

Several amendments were voted on but no final action was reached.

Senator Sherman introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee during recess to examine into the existing system of taxation, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods, now in force, and in such manner that the aggregate of each of such taxes shall not exceed the sums required to execute laws relating to the public debt and the current expenditures of the Government, administered with the strictest economy, so that such taxes may be distributed as to impose the least possible burden upon the people. It went over until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—The Senate passed the kullux bill with the amendments proposed by the Judiciary Committee, and with the amendments striking out the repeal of the test oath for United States jurors, leaving the law as it is at present; and another by Sherman, as follows: That if any house, tenement, cabin, shop, building, barn or granary, shall be unlawfully or feloniously demolished, pulled down, burned or destroyed, wholly or in part, by any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together; or if any person shall unlawfully and with force and violence be whipped, scourged, wounded or killed, by any persons riotously and tumultuously assembled together; and if such offense was committed to deprive any person of any right conferred upon him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or deter him from, or punish him for, exercising any such right, or by reason of his race, color or previous condition of servitude; in every such case, the inhabitants of the county, city or parish in which any of the said offenses shall be committed, shall be liable to pay full compensation to the person or persons damaged by such offense, if living, or to legal representatives if dead, and such compensation may be recovered by such person or his representatives by a suit in any court of the United States, of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the offense was committed, to be in the name of the person injured or his legal representatives, and against said county, city, or parish, an execution may be issued on a judgment rendered in such suit, and may be levied upon any property, real or personal, effects of any person in said county, city or parish, and the said county, city or parish which may have satisfied said judgment or the person out of whose property said judgment shall have been satisfied, as the case may be, may recover the full amount of said judgment, costs and interests, from any person or persons engaged as principal or accessory in such riot in an action in any court of competent jurisdiction, and the person out of whose property such judgment shall have been satisfied shall in such case have contribution as at common law, and the Circuit Court of the United States for the proper district shall have jurisdiction of such action.

The bill was passed by a vote of 45 to 19. Hill, Robertson, Schurz, Tipton and Trumbull voting nay.

## HOME NEWS.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 17.—George Apple, white, one of the most notorious of the Robeson county outlaws, was killed by a party of citizens yesterday at a meeting.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The stockholders of the Texas Pacific Railroad met to-day for the purpose of electing directors, Marshall O. Roberts in the chair. A resolution was adopted postponing the election for directors until the meeting to be called by the President after fifteen days' notice to be given in the papers of New Orleans, Washington, Memphis, Philadelphia and New York, and a notification by mail to each stockholder.

HARTFORD, April 11.—The Board of Canvassers have postponed the canvass for Governors, State officers and members of Congress till the 21st.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 11.—Last night, on the down train from Weldon, a man who gave his name as Daniel, attempted to enter the express car with the supposed intention of robbing, when he was shot and dangerously wounded by a messenger named Archer. Daniel was left at Goldsboro' in care of a physician.

STANTON, VA., April 11.—Thos. Hodges, a noted horse thief and desperado who shot and fatally wounded Whitlock on Friday night last, was taken from jail at this place about one o'clock this morning and hanged about one and a half miles from town. The jailor and ex-Sheriff McCutchen were both in the jail and refused them the keys, when they broke open the doors and took Hodges out. None of the men who entered the jail were disguised, yet they were not recognized by either the jailor or the ex-Sheriff, being strangers to both. Hodges had shot and killed four men previously in this locality. This first act of lynching in this community is universally condemned.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Edwin Marston and wife, newly married, were standing on the platform, when a passing train at high speed caught the lady's long dress. The husband attempted to save her, when they were both drawn under the wheels and killed.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN THE CHURCHES.—At the Easter vestry election in St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia, female pew-holders (single) voted without restriction, but married ladies were permitted to do so only when they were accompanied by their husbands or could present evidence of their husbands' concurrence in the vote which they were about to cast.

## The East Tennessee Sunday School Convention.

The committee having in charge of the details of this Convention which meets in Knoxville next Thursday, announce that everything promises the greatest success. Advices from various sections state that delegates have been appointed who will be on hand fully prepared to work. This is well. The Sunday-school cause is one which ought, and evidently does, unite all hearts in christian love and sympathy. When we think of the salvation of children all minor questions sink into insignificance. Souls are saved by preaching, but unless young minds are softened by Divine influences, and filled to receive the truth, preaching cannot accomplish the good it otherwise would do. The Sunday-school when properly organized and thoroughly adapted to the wants of a community, must exert a beneficial influence not only on children, but on all classes of society.

To make the Sunday-school what it ought to be is the object of the Convention. "In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom," and when the leading workers get together and discuss questions pertaining to the cause, we devoutly hope and believe good will be the result, not only here, but all over this section of the State, and not only for the present, but through all coming time.

It is therefore desired that our people become alive to the necessities of the hour. Let the good people of Knoxville show to their friends of East Tennessee that hospitality which is the evidence of truly great and generous natures. These delegates are coming among us to sojourn two days; let them carry away with them a high opinion of Knoxville and her citizens. Seldom do we have an opportunity like the present; with all our hearts let us improve it.

J. A. RAYL,  
Pres't Knox Co. S. S. Convention.  
O. B. SMITH, Secretary.

## Tribute of Respect.

HALL OF VALLEY LODGE NO. 383,  
A. F. AND A. Y. MASONS,  
WALLACE'S X ROADS, Feb. 26th, 1871.

At a call meeting of Valley Lodge—a Lodge of Master Masons—opened in form, the Worthy Master explained the object of the meeting to be to enter the body of Brother D. T. MOORE, a member of this Lodge, who died on the 24th instant; whereupon, the following resolutions were introduced and passed:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Supreme Architect of the Universe to summon our well-loved brother, D. T. Moore, from this world to try the realities of vast eternity.

Whereas, by the aforesaid dispensation of an ever-merciful God, Valley Lodge, No. 383, of A. F. and A. Y. Masons has been deprived of one of its oldest and well tried members; the Masonic fraternity of an upright and consistent Frater; the community of a valuable and honored citizen; the Church of Christ a consistent and exemplary disciple, and his family an affectionate husband and father; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, as a Lodge, (agreeable to his request,) take his body to its last earthly resting place, and consign it to the tomb, according to the ceremonies of our beloved Fraternity.

Resolved, That the brethren of this Lodge be required to wear the usual badge of mourning upon their daily apparel for the space of thirty days, and that our Lodges open and implement remain draped for ninety days.

Resolved, That we firmly hope and verily believe that our deep loss is the great and eternal gain of our beloved brother—that he has been summoned from the Lodge below to the Celestial Lodge above, where the Grand Architect of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That our Secretary be required to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and also to each of the weekly newspapers published in Knoxville for publication. A true copy.

GRADIAN HALL, Secretary.

## THE REINTERMENT OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.

—The remains of John C. Calhoun exhumed on Saturday morning, and replaced in the vault where they originally reposed. It will be remembered by a chosen few that on the night preceding the evacuation of Morris Island by the Confederate forces, the bones of Calhoun were taken from their vault, for obvious reasons, and were laid in St. Philip's churchyard, to the east of the venerable church. There the remains of our great statesman have rested in peace during these six eventful years. The rector, assistant rector and vestrymen of St. Philip's were present at the disinterment, and followed the coffin as it was borne to the old vault, west of the church. It was indeed a solemn scene. While all else is troubled and sad, the mighty spirit of Calhoun stalks abroad, and his dust, its wandering over, is laid for aye in the humble, silent grave—laid in the bosom of that Carolina which her wisest son loved so long and well.—*Charleston News.*

A good story is told of himself by a season-ticket-holder on the Boston and Maine Railroad—a wide-awake, jolly, generous, joke-loving gentleman, liberal in his religion. Riding in a horse-car a short time since, with the Catholic priest of his village, who has been active in trying to induce his flock to become temperate, he familiarly addressed him in language something as follows: "Father—, you are doing a pretty good work just now—I don't know but you are doing as much good as all the other clergymen in town." The priest quietly replied that he was doing what he could to improve his people. "I'll tell you what it is," continued the gentleman, "I've been thinking about attending your church, but was afraid it would cost too much to get all my sins pardoned." "O," said the priest, "we can manage your case; when we have a very large contract we make a liberal discount."

The authorities of Nantucket prohibit the musical toy of the period, and give notice "that all persons who shall hereafter disturb the public peace by means of an instrument known as the 'devil's fiddle,' 'sawawker,' or any kindred instruments, will be charged with committing a common nuisance, and will be prosecuted therefore." The quiet of Nantucket is not to be broken.